

JOHN BURT

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

Author of "The Kidnapped Millionaire," "Colonel Monroe's Doctrine," Etc.
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CHAPTER XXVII—Continued.

"I made my start trading in the city," he said, "and I made twenty dollars' profit. The thousand dollars meant the end of my troubles. I had to do more than five hundred dollars to reach the goal. An' I gazed at that bank book, an' I said to him, 'You see, how easy it is to make money here in this city. It was a deal with him by which he would buy six other aldermen an' give them over to him, same as if they were a lot of bosses or bags of potatoes. Then we drew up an agreement for the ordinances an' gave it to him. Here, Mr. Chairman, the duly certified copy of that con- ditioned money was in cash rest in a certified check, an' I brought it here for your inspection. You will note that it is signed by Arthur Morris and drawn on his

Mr. Chairman, an' members of the honorable body," said Sam, "and facing his astonished list- ing. 'I want to say to you that I changed my mind about voting these ordinances. My lawyer tells me I don't have to keep this agree- ment with Mr. Morris, an' I'm goin' to change that ten thousand dollars to the ten thousand more which have been mine when these or- dinances pass. Acting on the advice of my lawyer, I therefore turns this over to you, with the certified agreement, with the certified explanation, I votes 'no.'"

Some of the wildest confusion fol- lowed. Half of the members were on their feet demanding recognition. The other half pounded his gavel in an attempt to restore order. The storm gradually subsided. Alderman Hendricks secured recog- nition from the chair.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.
The Love of a Man for a Woman.
It was not the fault of the chef or of the service that Arthur Morris did not enjoy his dinner. Jessie's beauty, which once charmed him, now inspired him with jealous rage. For Blake he had unalloyed hatred, and for Gen. Carden a contempt which he did not try to conceal. He impatiently awaited the morning, when he hoped to push James Blake to the wall.

As he brooded a messenger boy ap- proached and handed Morris an en- velope. "Ah! I presume this is it!" he ex- claimed. He adjusted his monocle with elaborate care, broke the envel- ope and read:
"My dear Morris: The Cosmopolitan franchises were defeated by a practically unanimous vote. Rounds and six others charge you with bribery. Rounds exhibited your certified check. I am on my way to the Hoffman House. Meet me there at once. Destroy this. H."

The note fell from the speculator's hand and fluttered to the floor. He stared wildly around, but no words came to his lips.
"Any answer, boss?" The piping voice of the messenger boy, as he stood, cap in hand, recalled him to earth.
"No," he said pushing his chair from the table and rising unsteadily to his feet. "I'm going. Good-night!"
"Forty-five cents, boss," demanded the messenger.
"Get out of the way, damn you! Pay this boy, Blake!" and he rushed for the dressing room.
Blake picked up the note and tore it

into pieces. He knew the purport of the message which had caused the precipitate departure of Arthur Morris, but he did not disclose it.

"Some important Wall street matter, I suppose," he ventured, in answer to the questioning surprise of Jessie and Edith.
His expression positively fright- ened them. "Did you notice how white he turned when he read that note? It must have been something awful! Perhaps his father is dead?"

The impending overthrow of Morris fed the flames of James Blake's im- patience. According to the falsehood he had told John Burt, Jessie was due to arrive in New York in a few days. He saw a thousand chances for the exposure of his duplicity to one for its success. Only in Jessie's presence did his hopes surmount his fears. He in- vented innumerable schemes and dis- missed them one by one. One chance remained—an immediate proposal, its unhesitating acceptance, and a hasty marriage. He would carry the citadel of her heart by storm, and bear her away in the confusion and turmoil of the coming battle.

"Women have been won in a day," he mused, "and by knights less well armed than myself. I'll propose to- morrow night! She must accept me—she will accept me. Then, an im- mediate marriage and a trip to Europe. Why should that not win? It's got to win; I'll make it win."

Thus argued James Blake during a lull in the conversation. This was worthy of his reckless nature. He could not turn back. The smoke of burning bridges was behind him; the spoils of conquered love awaited his onward march.

"It seems impossible that I have known you only a week," he said, rais- ing his eyes and looking tenderly into Jessie's face. "I feel as if I'd been acquainted with you for years, and not for a few brief days."

Millions of lovers have voiced the same discovery, and millions more will do it again.
"You are singularly forgetful," laughed Jessie, "of our early acquaint- ance in Rocky Woods. That was not weeks, but years ago."
"I must give Mr. Morris credit for that bit of imagination," said Blake. "It has become a reality to me, and I can see you as you were back in those years, and picture you among the rocks and fields we knew so well. Do you go there this season, Miss Car- den?"

"We leave on the Thursday evening boat," was the reply. Nothing could have suited Blake better. He would tell John Burt that Jessie had post- poned her departure from France. He then would plead ill health and join Jessie in Hingham, and their marriage and wedding trip should follow. The first cards had fallen in his favor, and he determined to press his advantage.

"May I call to-morrow evening, and not plead business with the general as a pretext?" he asked boldly. "I may not get another chance to see you before you leave. You see I'm already presuming on these years of friend- ship."
"Gen. Carden attends a banquet to- morrow evening, but Edith and I will be at home and we'll be delighted if you'll drop in to relieve the monoton- ous," replied Jessie. "Uncle Tom plays a splendid hand at whist and you can take papa's place."

Blake's spirits mounted high as he fed the springs of his longing. The hour was late when he bade his fellow- guests good-night at the carriage door, and his being thrilled with the touch of her hand and the light of her smile at parting.
Blake strolled slowly up the ave- nue, in the direction of his apartments. He had not gone two squares when he met John Burt. In all the years in San Francisco and New York this was the first time they had met in a public thoroughfare. One of the horses haul- ing a wagon laden with stage settings had fallen and blocked the street.
Blake concealed his confusion by a looking up and down the street for a carriage. He finally hailed a driver, and they were rapidly driven to his apartments.
"We must perfect our plans for to- morrow," said John. "The city coun- cil defeated the Cosmopolitan fran- chise to-night, and I shall move

against L. & O. to-morrow morning." The voice was calm, but it held a note of triumph and of quiet con- fidence. It hinted at no suspicion, and Blake drew a long breath of relief as he thought of his third escape.

He shuddered to think of what would have happened had Gen. Carden postponed his departure from the din- ing room by a few minutes. He pic- tured John Burt entering the room, his steady gaze fixed first on himself and then on Jessie Carden. So vivid was the imaginary picture that he felt all the horror of the situation.

"This is my last speculative cam- paign," said John. "For years I have been a gold-grubbing and money-mak- ing machine, and I hope my better in- stincts have survived the strain. We shall triumph to-morrow, and when it is ended you shall be, in fact as well as in name, the head of the firm of James Blake & Company. I can retire from active participation in its affairs as quietly as I entered, and you have fairly won whatever of prestige at- taches to the name."

Before Blake could find words to re- ply, the carriage stopped in front of his apartment. They entered and found Hawkins awaiting them.

"I'm making myself at home, Blake," he said. "I've kept your man busy get- ting cigars and refreshments. Let's get down to business, gentlemen. It's past midnight, and we'll need all the sleep we can get."

For nearly two hours they worked at the plans for the battle which was to come. At times Blake was ab- sorbed in the discussion, again his mind wandered to the woman he would buy at the price of his honor.

Then he thought of John Burt's princely pledge, and like a flash there came to him an impulse which thrilled his very soul with a happiness in which were throbs of poignant pain.

Not many blocks away another con- ference was in progress. Staid bank directors and financiers associated with Arthur Morris had been aroused from their slumbers and were assem- bled in his rooms. Bewildered for the moment by the unexpected blow, Mor- ris took measures for defense with a vigor which was keyed by a sense of imminent danger. His suspicion that James Blake was the cause of his defeat became a certainty when a re- porter informed him that Blake and Samuel L. Rounds were boyhood com- panions, and that the latter had been seen in Blake's offices.

The east was crimsoned with sun- light before the conference ended. The weary men of money left Morris' rooms and sought a few hours of rest before facing the ordeal of the day. For mutual protection they had formed a pool; had pledged themselves to sup- port the market against the expected onslaught of Blake's millions.

Why were these masked millions drawn up in battle array? Why did men of vast affairs wait with drawn faces and bated breaths the hour when the clash of opposing fortunes should sound the signal for merciless conflict?

Because of a woman—a woman pure as an opening bud and gentle as the dew which kisses it.

Why had James Blake proved false to the man who unselfishly befriended him? Why had he sought to repay loy- alty with perjury?

Because of a woman—a woman whose loving heart was incapable of deceit.

(To be continued.)

Red Hair's Triumph.

Fashion changes even in the color of a woman's hair. Twenty years ago hair with a reddish tinge was called "carrots"; now titian-colored locks are reckoned a definite beauty, and are possessed by several of the most popu- lar women in London.

In an old book written by the late Mrs. Haweis, entitled "The Art of Beauty," there is a clever chapter on "Visible and Invisible Girls," in which the first word was said in favor of the long-neglected red-haired sister- hood. And they were seriously advised to dress in the pre-Raphaelite style.
Now how strange it all seems! Time changes all things. At last week's private view of Mr. Reginald Pannett's "Sketches of the Women of To-day," a charming lady of much Parisian chic was cleverly pictured with red hair, attired in a rose red gown, and the effect was perfect. "The bright-haired beauty has come to her own."—M. A. P.

Landmen Best Naval Gunners.
Three of the best marksmen in the United States navy, curiously enough, hail from far inland Oklahoma. One is C. W. Johnson, who made the world's record with the huge 16-inch gun recently installed at Fort Wright, on Fisher's Island, New York harbor. J. W. Creitz, of the new battleship Maine, made eight shots in a minute with a 6-inch gun and hit the target eight times at 1,600 yards, the ship meantime going twelve knots an hour. Bert Barnes, a son of ex-Gov. Barnes, of Oklahoma, is now a first lieutenant in the navy, but previous to his pro- motion he made an excellent record as the target. He is now on duty at Panama.

A Family Fire Drill.
A family fire drill occasionally, where there are little children, is an excellent plan. Provide them with a wool dressing gown and slippers to keep near the bed, and teach them at the first alarm of fire to slip them on, throw a blanket or rug over head and shoulders, and if possible tie a wet handkerchief, preferably silk, over their mouths and then take the most direct way out.
Teach them how to put out a small fire with rugs or blankets, stopping direct draughts by closing doors or windows, and, above all, to keep cool and collected.

WHERE TERMS OF PEACE ARE TO BE DISCUSSED



DEMANDS THAT CAUSED WAR

What Japan Desired Russia to Grant, and What the Latter Agreed to Concede

It was on July 28, 1903, that Japan made her first proposal to Russia for a joint diplomatic consideration of the relations of the two empires toward Korea and China. In that first note Japan called attention to Russia's continued occupation of Manchuria and of her progress toward the Korean frontier, and then made this state- ment, which has been called the Japa- nese Monroe doctrine:

"Japan possesses paramount politi- cal as well as commercial and indus- trial interests and influence in Korea, which, having regard for her own se- curity, she cannot consent to surren- der to, or share with, any other power."

Within two weeks Russia gave her assent to enter into negotiations, and then Japan presented her formal pro- posal. At once there was delay. Nearly three weeks were used up in dis- cussing the place for holding the dis- cussions on the proposals. Japan had made her representations at St. Pet- ersburg. Russia deemed Tokio a more appropriate place. Japan favored con- tinuing the negotiations where they had begun. Russia was immovable and finally the whole proceedings were adjourned to Tokio, 7,000 miles away.

But before the Russian commis- sioners could start for the Japanese cap-

ital there was another tedious wait, owing to the inability of the commis- sioners to have an audience of the czar. The reason for this delay was that the empress was indisposed.

When the commissioners arrived at Tokio another delay of two months occurred before Russia submitted her reply. Most conspicuous in her reply was this article: "Recognition by Ja- pan that Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interests."

Throughout the discussion, which extended to Feb. 5, 1904, Russia in- sisted that the Manchurian question was exclusively a question for Russia and China.

Then it was that Japan informed Russia, through the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, that because of Rus- sia's refusal to consider the Manchur- ian question, and because of unex- plained delays and extraordinary naval and military activities on the part of Russia, the Japanese government had no other alternative than to "termi- nate the present futile negotiations."

That was on Feb. 6, 1904. Two days later, on Feb. 8, the first shot of the war was fired.

Just what Japan demanded and what Russia was willing to concede or refused to concede are shown in the following columns:

JAPAN'S ORIGINAL PROPOSAL.

"1. Mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integ- rity of the Chinese and Korean em- pires, and to maintain the principles of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in those countries.

"2. Reciprocal recognition of Japa- nese preponderating interests in Korea and of Russia's special inter- ests in railway enterprises in Man- churia; and of the right of Japan to take in Korea and of Russia to take in Manchuria, such measures as may be necessary for the protection of their special interests, subject to article 1.

"3. Reciprocal engagement not to impede the developments of industrial and commercial activities respectively of Japan in Korea and of Russia in Manchuria; and an additional engage- ment on the part of Russia not to im- pede the eventual extension of the Korean railway into southern Man- churia.

"4. Reciprocal engagement that when necessity requires Japan to send troops to Korea or Russia to send troops to Manchuria, for sup- pressing disorder calculating to create international complications, the troops so sent are not to exceed the actual number required, and to be forthwith recalled as soon as their missions are accomplished.

"5. Recognition on the part of Rus- sia of the exclusive right of Japan to give advice and assistance in the in- terests of reform and good government in Korea, including military assist- ance if necessary.

RUSSIA'S LAST PROPOSAL.

"1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integ- rity of Korea.

"2. An engagement on the part of Russia not to impede the commercial or industrial undertakings of Japan in Korea, nor oppose her measures for safeguarding such interests.

"3. Recognition by Russia of Japa- nese preponderating interests in Korea and her right to offer advice and assistance tending to the improve- ment of the administration of Korea.

"4. A mutual obligation not to use any part of Korean territory for strategic purposes, nor undertake on the coasts of Korea any military works which menace free navigation of the Korean straits.

"5. Recognition by Russia of Japa- nese right to send troops to Korea, in accordance with the preceding arti- cles, for the suppression of insurrec- tions and disorders calculated to cre- ate international complications.

"6. An engagement by Russia to respect the rights and privileges ac- quired by Japan, as well as other powers, in Manchuria, through treaties with China; Japan to recognize Man- churia and the littoral as beyond her sphere of influence.

"7. A mutual agreement not to im- pede the junction of the Korean and Eastern China railroads when they shall have reached the Yalu river.

"8. That this agreement supplant all previous agreements between Rus- sia and Japan respecting Korea.

"9. The desirability, if possible, of creating a neutral zone in Korea."

WHAT RUSSIA CONCEDED.

1. Recognition of settlement rights of Japanese in Manchuria.
2. Recedence from insistence upon the proposition for a neutral zone in northern Korea, but a subsequent declaration of its desirability.
3. Agreement regarding the junction of the Korean and Eastern Chinese railroads.

WAR LOSSES OF JAPAN.

Men Lost in Battle.....	160,000
Warships of All Kinds.....	14
Territory, Square Miles.....	
Value of Ships.....	\$16,000,000
Value of Territory.....	
Fortifications, Stores, Rail- roads, etc.....	\$455,000,000
Cost of Conduct of War.....	\$471,000,000

WHAT RUSSIA REFUSED.

1. To include in the treaty an obli- gation to respect the territorial integ- rity of Manchuria, or to discuss Man- churia with Japan.
2. To withdraw the inhibition against the Japanese use of Korean territory for strategic purposes.

WAR LOSSES OF RUSSIA.

Men Lost in Battle.....	200,000
Warships of All Kinds.....	85
Territory, Square Miles.....	110,000
Value or Ships.....	\$250,000,000
Value of Territory.....	\$10,000,000
Fortifications, Stores, Rail- roads, etc.....	\$450,000,000
Cost of Conduct of War.....	\$600,000,000

WOMAN IS SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Mrs. Mackay Chosen by the Electors of Roslyn, L. I.
Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay was elect- ed school trustee at the election held at Roslyn, L. I., last week. She re- ceived 253 votes. John D. Remsen, who ran on her ticket and also on that of Dr. Peter D. Leys, her opponent, received 234 votes. Leys received 83 votes. There were 304 votes cast and of these 220 were the regular Mackay-Remsen ballots. Dr. Leys protested the election on a technicality in the printing of the ballots. Mrs. Mackay fled to Saratoga, leaving the battle



Mrs. Mackay.

over the election in the hands of her political manager and the women and children of Roslyn. There has never been a woman member before the election of Mrs. Mackay.

TREATMENT OF THE EMPLOYEE.

Writer Points Out Frequent Mistakes Made by Managers.

It should be realized that in the specialization process which competi- tion has brought about in recent years, employees, no matter how small and apparently insignificant their special operation, are to be considered in the light of experts. Why does the man- ager then, as a rule, these expert employes in dark, ill-ventilated work- shops, provide them with poor facil- ities for doing their work, and offer them few or no comforts? With not only an absence of personal touch, en- couragement, and effort to inspire in- terest in their work, but with the in- troduction of conditions which induce discouragement, fear of loss of posi- tion, and anxiety of mind lest bad workmanship of others may be charged to them and their wages cut proportionately without recourse to some arbiter of justice, will human nature on the part of the employe re- spond with cordiality to the full ex- pectations of the employer? Certainly not. There is much simplicity in the attitude of mind of one who ex- pects enthusiastic interest in his af- fairs to be displayed by his workmen when he openly shows that he takes no interest in them. Why are man- agers so short-sighted as to allow con- ditions to exist whereby they cannot expect to secure efforts on the part of their employees?—H. F. J. Porter, in Engineering Magazine.

AGAIN HEAD OF FORESTERS.

Catholic Order Re-elects Thomas H. Cannon of Chicago.

Thomas H. Cannon of Chicago has been re-elected to the office of chief ranger of the Catholic Order of Fore- sters by the international convention of that body in Boston. Mr. Cannon was re-elected by acclamation, and the salary of the office was increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year. Other officers elected were: Dr. J. T. Smith, of Chi-



THOMAS H. CANNON

cago, high medical examiner; J. B. Gendreau of Quebec, high vice chief ranger; Thomas F. McDonald of Chi- cago, high secretary, and John A. Limback of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, high treasurer.

Noted Prosecutor to Retire.

Oliver Stevens, who has been the district attorney of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, for thirty years, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Doug- las. The resignation is thought to be due to continued ill health and the ad- vanced age of Mr. Stevens. Oliver Stevens was 48 years old when he was first elected district attorney and at the time of his induction into office the biggest case in the history of bay state murders was on the docket. It was known as the "belly murder." Piper was charged with the murder of Jabel H. Young. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, but Mr. Stevens managed it with such consum- mate skill that the murderer was found guilty in the first degree and hanged.